

THE SALT LAKE DAILY HERALD.

VOL. X.

SALT LAKE CITY, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 12, 1880.

NO. 289.

WOOL. WOOL.

Parties having Wool to dispose of would do well to call on me as I am prepared to pay the HIGHEST MARKET PRICE, IN CASH, FOR WOOL. In large or small quantities. Sacks and twine to tie fleeces furnished. First-class Sheep Shears kept in stock.

H. B. CLAWSON

Warehouse, corner South and East Temple Streets.

NEW GOODS

—AT—

OLD PRICES.

L. Goldberg

Has now on hand a Large and Complete Stock of

SPRING and SUMMER

CLOTHING

All Manufactured Before the Late Advance in Goods.

THE LATEST STYLES OF

Gents' Furnishing Goods, HATS,

BOOTS and HOSIERY,

WHICH I OFFER AT

OLD PRICES

To Clothing Dealers:

Having manufactured my stock before the late advance in goods, I am in a position to supply the trade with NEW GOODS AT OLD PRICES. Merchants placing their orders for Spring and Summer Clothing with me now can save from 25 to 30 per cent. All orders sent will receive prompt and honorable attention.

L. GOLDBERG,

Successor to L. & A. GOLDBERG.

STOVES. STOVES.

GEO. M. SCOTT & CO.,

Has a full stock of a full line of the celebrated

STEWART HEATERS, for Parlors, Offices, Stores and Halls.

The Harvard Franklin, the Handsomest Open Parlor Stove made.

COKE STOVES—Elegant, Golden Crown and Stewart.

FURNACE WORK A SPECIALTY.

Having a well-appointed Shop we are prepared to do all kinds of

TIN and SHEET IRON WORK with promptness, A Liberal Discount to Country Dealers.

GEO. M. SCOTT & CO.

98 Main Street, Salt Lake City

R. D. MARSH, Prop.

T. PIERCE, Superintendent.

SALT LAKE FOUNDRY AND MACHINE CO.

Works—One and a half blocks South of U. C. R. R. Depot.

Having a well-appointed Foundry, Machine and Boiler Shop, we are now prepared to furnish Steam Engines, Boilers, Stamp Mills, Mining, Milling and Hoisting Machinery, Smelting Furnaces, Water Jackets, Slat Pans, etc. Saw and Grist Mills, Shelling and Pulley, all kinds of rollers, Tanks and Plate Work made to order. Boilers and Steam Engines taken in trade.

Copper Work for Breweries, Distilleries, etc., etc.

FOR SALE

One 20-horse-power Stationary Engine, \$2500
One 15 do do do do, 1800
One 20 do do do do, 1800
One 17-horse Turbine Wheel, 1000
Two Steam Pumps for Boiler Feed, 500

P. O. BOX 1130.

BAIN WAGON DEPOT,

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT WAREHOUSE.

I would now ask all those intending to buy Farm Implements or Wagons to call and see the Most Improved and Latest Stock in the market, comprising, in part, Bain Wagons, Champion Reapers and Mowers, Tiger Hay Rakes, Triumph Grain Drill and Seed Sowers, Randall Pulverizing Harrow, Oliver, Sulky and Gang Plow, Oliver Chilled Plows, Moline Plows, Harrows, Cultivators and Road Scrapers, Hardwood and Wagon Material, Doors and Sash, Porter Sheet-Iron Roofing.

A Full and Complete Stock of Good Goods.

HOWARD SEBREE,

Salt Lake City, Utah

SALT LAKE CITY BREWERY

MANUFACTURERS OF Lager Beer

Our extensive premises are now complete for the manufacture of Lager Beer. With the best facilities for making and storing our stock, we are prepared to supply

BOTTLED OR KEF BEER That cannot be excelled if equalled. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

KEYSER & MORITZ

HENRY WACENER.

Salt Lake City, Utah,

CALIFORNIA BREWERY

Lager Beer, Ale and Porter,

Wholesale and Retail.

Second South Street, three doors east of the Elephant Store.

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LEGAL

BLANKS.

THE FOLLOWING LINE OF

BLANKS has been compiled with the greatest care and with the advice of the leading members of the legal fraternity of Salt Lake City. They are made to conform strictly to the law in every particular, and parties using these

Blanks will find them to be the best ever used in this Territory.

APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS OF INVENTION

1—Notice of Location,

2—Application for Patent,

3—Proof of Posting Notice, and Diagram of Claim,

4—Proof that First and Notice Remained Posted,

5—Register's Certificate of Posting Notice,

6—Proof of Publication,

7—Affidavit of \$500 Improvement,

8—Affidavit of Citizenship,

9—Certificate that no Suit is Pending,

10—Power of Attorney,

11—Notice of Application,

12—Certificate of Identity of Claim,

13—Statement and Change of Fees,

14—Agreement of Publisher.

DEEDS:

Warranty, Warranty against Grantor

Quit Claim, Mining Claim, Town

site, Lease, Bargain and Sale.

MORTGAGES:

Mortgage, general form,

Chattel Mortgage.

DISTRICT COURT:

Notice of Motion,

Undertaking on Attachment,

Writ of Affidavit for

Execution.

Undertaking on Claim, and Delivery

of Personal Property.

Affidavit on Claim and Delivery of

Personal Property,

Subpoena.

NOTARY PUBLIC:

Protocols,

Notices of Protest,

Acknowledgments, Witness,

Party known,

Subscribing Witness.

JURORS:

Subpoena, civil,

criminal,

Warrant of Arrest,

Writ of Attachment,

Undertaking on Attachment,

Affidavit for

Commitments,

Summons,

Executions,

Mittimus,

Affidavits,

Complaints,

Complaint in Replevin,

Bond in Replevin,

Notice of Appeal,

Undertaking on Appeal.

MICELLANEOUS:

Bond (General Form),

Incorporation Bond,

Official Bonds,

Consul's Bonds,

Bills of Sale,

Power of Attorney (general),

(special),

Promissory Notes,

Certificates of Marriages (in color),

THE SALT LAKE HERALD.

JOHNSON'S

HOME-MADE MEDICINES

Rocky Mountain Liniment, Eye

Balm, Essence of Life, Pul-

monary Syrup, Conklin Salve,

etc., etc.

THE BONESETT PILLS:

They cleanse and purify the blood.

They remove bilious matter from the

stomach.

They give appetite and assist digestion.

They quickly give relief in Dyspepsia.

They cure indigestion and biliousness.

They cure Flatulence and drive away in-

digestion.

They cure Malaria and Bilious Fever.

They give strength to a weak and are an

excellent cathartic.

They act speedily in cases of Constipation, Neuralgia,

They remove biliousness from the stomach and cause healthy sleep.

They are good for Colic, Cramp and Rheumatism.

They are real Rocky Mountain Regulators.

They are the best medicine for the stomach.

They are pure vegetable, harmless and

active.

They are home-made and warranted to do

good.

They should be kept at hand by every

family.

They sell at 25 cents per box; 50 cents per

dozen.

They are always kept at Z. C. M. L. Drug

Store, Salt Lake City, and all stores gener-

ally in the territory.

Depot for Johnson's Family Medicine

at Salt Lake City.

ESSEX'S MONTHLY, when

bound, make a post little volume.

The HERALD Bindery does work in

every style and at reasonable rates.

SCHOOL FUNDS.

A Glimpse at the Rise of Free

Schools.

SALT LAKE CITY, May 5, 1880

Editors Herald:

On resuming my pen relating to

the reports of the clerk of our county

court, and the report of the terri-

torial superintendent of schools, I call

attention to my closing remarks in

my letter of the 14th of April.

I then said, after noticing the

amount of money expended by the

people of the territory in educational

matters, that this leads me to refer to

a few historical events which have

influenced the system of education

in the states, and which has given

rise to the acts of Congress on this

subject; also to the acts of Congress

and said, "these will appear in my

next."

When the colonies, thirteen in

number, were contending for their

independence and resisting by force

of arms the claims of England under

George III., each colony, except

Maryland, had unoccupied and im-

proved lands, to which they could

resort for raising funds for any pur-

pose to which they might wish to

apply them. This was not our con-

dition. We have no public land. The

United States owns the land.

The public land then owned by the

colonies, if they succeeded in gaining

their independence, would belong to

the body politic. To take the funds

arising from its sale and apply it for

the general good, education being a

part, was only taking of the common

land for the common good. It was

not taxing, by force of law, one per-

son to educate another person's

children. To sell this land and lay

out the fund arising from the sale or

interest and annually apply the in-

terest, or to lease the land for an

annual rent, and apply the rent

annually, to educational purposes

was only to take the common fund

owned equally by each person born

or to be born for the common good.

It was only asserting in the law what

was in the public mind, that educa-

tion was good and common in

terest, that it was entitled to have

a common share in its benefits.

Now, I am not able, from my own

library, to state minutely how many

of the states, on gaining their inde-

pendence, appropriated the public

lands arising from the sale of this

land, but some did appropriate a part

of such funds. I will here add that

a section of country forty miles

square, and this is only a small part

of a state, would contain 1,600 square

miles, which makes the number of 1,

04,000 acres. This, at only \$2 per acre,

would raise the little sum of \$2,080,-

000. This sum, at an annual interest

of only 6 per cent., will yield a sum

more than \$120,000 per annum, a

sum nearly double our ad valorem

tax. The difference between them

and as it is, they have a common

source from which to raise common

schools; therefore we—because we

must—resort to direct taxation.

States having large quantities of pub-

lic lands would only have to apply a

small part of their funds arising from

the sale thereof to educational mat-

ters, they not feeling it, but we, not

having any such common source, do

feel it. At that time there was a

large extent of unimproved country

northwest and southwest of the River

Ohio, which was owned by the

United States for the common good.

In 1787 Congress passed an ordinance

for the government of that

part of the country which lies north

of the River Ohio, to the effect that

of which it is stated that "religion,

morality and knowledge being neces-

sary to a good government and the

happiness of mankind, schools

and the means of education

should be encouraged."

This shows the sense of Congress on

the subject of schools and the value

of education, and explains why that

body subsequently legislated in favor

of the means of education. But there

were other means employed to pro-

vide intellectual pursuit, and at a

much earlier date. In 1618, King

James I. authorized the members of

the Church of England to assist the

all persons to a knowledge of the

scriptures. It made it necessary to

adopt a civil government by which

their officers were elected by the

habitués who would take an oath of

allegiance to that government. It

made it necessary for their leading

men to be educated to enable them to

command public confidence, and add

fresh knowledge to the stock of

knowledge they then possessed. In

short, knowledge was a part of their

religion. Faith was good, but knowl-

edge and intellectual acquirement